Hon. John Lamay Williams.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

UNITED STATES' LAWS.

An Act supplementary to the act "to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington," passed the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and for other purposes.

BE *it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled*, That so much of the act, entitled "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, and to repeal all acts heretofore passed for that purpose," passed May fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, as is inconsistent with provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That public notice of the time and place of the sale of all real property, for taxes due Corporation of the City of Washington, shall be given in all cases hereafter, by advertisement, inserted in some newspaper published in the said City, once in each week, for at least twelve successive weeks, in which advertisement shall be stated the number of the square or squares, the number of the lot or lots, (if the square has been divided into lots,) the name or names of the person or persons to whom the same may be assessed on the books of the Corporation at the time of such advertisement, the amount of the tax due on each square or lot, the period for which the same shall be due, and the aggregate amount of taxes due on all real property assessed in the name of the same person or persons; but, where a whole square is assessed to the same person or persons, although divided into lots, it may be assessed and advertised, as if the same was divided. And no sale of real property, for taxes, hereafter made, shall be impaired, or avoid, by reason of such property not being assessed, or advertised, in the name or names of the lawful owner or owners thereof, provided the same shall be advertised as above directed, or by reason of the amount of taxes due thereon not being correctly stated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all cases of sales of real property, for taxes due the said Corporation, where such sale shall not have been made according to law, and void, it shall be lawful for the said purchaser, or other person entitled under him, to refund and pay to such persons or persons, the amount paid by him or them, on account of such purchase; and, also, the subsequent taxes accrued and paid on the said property, and to re-assess the amount of taxes so refunded, on the property on which shall have accrued, which shall be collected in the manner as provided by law for the collection of other taxes, at any time after the first day of January next, after the same time be so re-assessed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the said Corporation, where there shall be a number of lots assessed to the same person or persons, to sell one, or more, of such lots for the taxes and expenses due on the whole; and, also, to provide for the sale of any part of a lot, for the taxes and expenses due on the said lot, or other lots assessed to the same person, as may appear expedient, according to such rules and regulations as the said Corporation may prescribe.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the death, resignation, or inability to serve, of any Commissioner of Election, it shall be lawful for the Mayor, or in case of his absence, or inability to perform that duty, for the Register of the City, to make an appointment, in writing, to fill any such vacancy, which appointment shall be returned to the Register, with the return of such election.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the proprietor or proprietors of lots which may be sold under the provisions of this act, shall be allowed the right of redemption, in the same manner, and according to the like restrictions, contained in the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That public notice of the time and place of sale, of any real property chargeable with taxes, Georgetown or Alexandria, in all cases hereafter, shall be given, once in each week, for twelve successive weeks, in some one newspaper printed in each of said places, and in the National Intelligencer, in which shall be stated the number of the lot or lots, or parts thereof, intended to be sold, and the value of the assessment, and the amount of the taxes due and owing thereon.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if, before the day of sale, advertised as aforesaid, the owner, his agent, or attorney, shall not pay the amount of taxes, with all costs thereon assessed, said lots, or so many as may be sufficient to discharge the same, shall be sold, for cash, and to the highest bidder paying therefor; a certificate from the [illegible] shall issue, setting forth that he is the purchaser, and the amount paid by him; and if, at the expiration of twelve months from the day of sale, the owner shall not appear, any pay to the officer who sold the same, the Mayor, or the purchaser, the amount of the purchase money, and costs and taxes accruing subsequent to the sale, and ten per centum interest per annum on the purchase money, it shall and may be lawful for a title, in fee simple, at the expiration of said time, to be made to the purchaser: *Provided*, That no sale of real estate shall be made but where the owner or tenant of the property has not sufficient personal estate out of which to enforce a collection of the debt due, and where he has personal property, it shall be lawful to collect said taxes by distress and sale thereof.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That, on or before the first day of April next, and every five years thereafter, each of the corporations of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, shall cause three respectable freeholders, resident in said city and towns, respectively, being previously sworn to assess and value, and make return of all and every species of property by law taxable, in said Corporations; and, in making their said valuations, they shall determine it agreeably to what they believe it to be worth, in cash, at the time of the valuation.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, where any taxes have fallen due, and yet remain unpaid, or where any real estate has been sold by the Corporation of Georgetown or of Alexandria, which sale, from any defect of proceeding in relation thereto, has been declared, or is considered void, said Corporation may proceed, and are herby authorized, to collect said taxes by sale of the real estate, liable, agreeably to the provisions of this act, in relation to other cases of collecting taxes hereafter to fall due: *Provided*, That, where any person, on outstanding taxes, has made a bona fide purchase from the legal owner of any real estate, previous to the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, said real estate, so acquired, shall not be liable for the taxes due and owing previous to said purchase.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all titles to property conveyed, as aforesaid, on sales for taxes, made in either of said places, shall be by deed from the mayor, under the seal of the corporation; which said conveyance shall be effectual, in law, to convey the title, the requisition of this act having been complied with.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That, on any lot, or lots, or part of a lot, liable for taxes, as aforesaid, being sold, the amount, over and above the tax, cost and charges, due upon the same, shall be paid over, on application, to the owner of said property.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That, where the payment of any taxes shall be made or enforced against any tenant, it shall not be lawful for the owner of said property, so made liable for the taxes, to recover of the tenant any rent for the property; but the same shall remain in his possession a lien for the debt, until such time as the rent accruing shall have discharged the same; and the said tenant shall be entitled to charge twenty-five per centum against the landlord, on the amount of the taxes so paid or enforced against him, except where he may have been previously in arrears for his rent.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all cases of any nuisance affecting, in the opinion of the Board of Health, the healthiness of the city of Washington, or inhabitants contiguous thereto, which may exist on any lot belonging to the United States, it shall be lawful to have the same removed, in the same manner, and under the same rules and regulations, that nuisances on private property are removed; and the expense of such removal or correction shall be defrayed out of any moneys in the hands of the city commissioner, for the sale of public property in said city.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Washington, May 26, 1824.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

An Act supplementary to an act of Congress, passed on the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An act making further provisions for settling the claims to land in the territory of Missouri."

BE *it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled*, That it shall be the duty of the individual owners, or claimants, of town or village lots, and common field lots, in, adjoining, or belonging to, the several towns, or villages, of Portage des Siox, St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Ferdinand, Villa a Robert, Carondelet, St. Genevieve, New Madrid, New Bourbon, and Little Praeir, in Missouri, and the village of Arkansas, in the territory of Arkansas, whose lots were confirmed by the act of Congress of the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An act making further provision for settling the claims to land in the territory of Missouri," on the ground of inhabitation, cultivation, or possession, prior to the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, to proceed, within eighteen months after the passage of this act, to designate their said lots, by proving, before the Recorder of land titles for said state and territory, the fact of such inhabitation, cultivation, or possession, and the boundaries and extent of each claim, so as to enable the Surveyor General to distinguish the private from the vacant lots, appertaining to the said towns and villages.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, immediately after the expiration of the said term allowed for proving such facts, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General, within whose district such lots lie, to proceed, under the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to survey, designate, and set apart to the said towns and villages, respectively, so many of the said vacant town or village lots, out lots, and common field lots, for the support of schools in the said towns and villages, respectively, as the President of the United States shall not, before that time, have reserved for the military purposes, and not exceeding one-twentieth part of the whole lands included in the general survey of such town, or village, according to the provisions of the second section of the abovementioned act of Congress; of, [and] also, to survey and designate, so soon after the passage of this act as may be, the commons belonging to said towns and villages, according to their respective claims and confirmations, under the said act of Congress, where the same has not been already done: *Provided*, That lots relinquished to the United States on account of damages done them by the earthquakes, and in lieu of which lands have been located elsewhere, shall neither [be] so designated or set apart, nor taken into the estimate of the quantity to which any town or village is entitled.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Register shall issue a certificate of confirmation for such claim confirmed, and shall receive for the services required of him by this act the sum of one dollar for each lot so proved to have been inhabited, cultivated, and possessed, to be paid by the respective claimants; and, so soon as the said term shall have expired, he shall furnish the Surveyor General with a list of the lots so proved to have been inhabited, cultivated, or possessed, to serve as his guide in distinguishing them from the vacant lots to be set apart as above described, and shall transmit a copy of such list to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act, and of the aforesaid act of the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, be, and the same are hereby, extended to the village of Mine a Burton, and the right of filing their claims with the Recorder.

Approved: *Washington, May 26, 1824.*

An Act to regulate the mode of practice in the Courts of the United States, for the District of Louisiana.

BE *it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled*, That the mode of proceeding in civil causes in the Courts of the United States, that now are, or hereafter may be, established in the state of Louisiana, shall be conformable to the laws directing the mode of practice in the District Courts of the said state: *Provided*, That the Judge of any such Court of the United States may alter the times limited or allowed for different proceedings in the State Courts, and make, by rule, such other provisions as may be necessary to adapt the said laws of procedure to the organization of such Court of the United States, and to avoid any discrepancy, if any such should exist, between such state laws and the laws of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That petit jurors, for the trial causes, as well civil as criminal, shall be designated, summoned, and returned in the manner that now is directed by the laws of said state, with respect to jurors, to serve in the district Courts of the said state of Louisiana, and that all the duties directed by such state laws to be performed by the Sheriffs and Clerks, in relation to the designation, summoned by the Marshal of the United States and the Clerk of the Court of the United States, in the District where such Court of the United States shall sit, and that the petit jurors to serve in such Court of the U. States shall be taken from the parish in which said Court holds its sessions, but, that the grand jurors may come from any part of the District, and may be the Marshal, in the manner now prescribed, and the Marshal, for the purpose of designating such petit jurors, shall take the names of all persons liable to serve as jurors, from the list made by the Sheriff, for the purpose of drawing jurors for the District Court the state; and such number of jurors shall be drawn for each term of such Court of the United States, or for such portion of each term, as the Court may, by its rules, direct: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained, shall be so construed as to prevent the Judge of any of the said Courts of the United States from directing a jury to be summoned from any other parish within the District, whenever it may be necessary to secure an impartial trial; but that, in all such cases, the names of the jury shall be also designated, by lot, in the manner directed by the laws of the state, for designating jurors to serve in the District Courts: *And provided, also*, That special juries may be directed for the trial of any particular civil cause, by the consent of parties, but not otherwise.

Approved: *Washington, May 26, 1824.*

An Act to establish an additional Land Office in the State of Missouri.

BE *it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That so much of the public lands of the United States included in the present District of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, as lies within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the Mississippi river, between townships numbered forty-eight and forty nine, and thence west to the range line between ranges ten and eleven; thence north to the township line between townships numbered fifty-two and fifty-three; thence west to the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen; thence north to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence east with the State line to the river Desmoines; thence with the river Desmoines and the State line, to the Mississippi river; thence, with and down the Mississppi river to the place of beginning, so as to include all the islands within the limits of the State of Missouri, shall be formed into a new land district, to be called "The District of Salt River," and, for the sale of the public lands within the District hereby constituted, there shall be a land office established at such place, within the said District, as the President of the United States may designate.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a Register and Receiver appointed to said office to superintend the sales of public lands in the said District, and who shall reside at the place where said office is established, give security in the same manner and sums, and whose compensation, emoluments, duties, and authorities, shall, in every respect, be the same, in relation to the lands to be disposed of, at their offices, as are or may be, by law, provided, in relation to the Registers and Receivers of public moneys, in the several offices established for the sale of the public lands.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all such public lands, embraced within the District created by this act, which shall have been offered for sale to the highest bidder, at St. Louis, pursuant to any proclamation of the President of the United States, and which lands remain unsold at the taking effect of this act, shall be subject to be entered and sold, at private sale, by the proper officer or officers of the land office hereby created, in the same manner, and subject to the same terms, and upon the like conditions, as the sales of said lands would have been subject to, in the land office at St. Louis, had they remained attached to that office.

Approved: *Washington, May 25, 1824.*

An Act granting to the Counties or Parishes of each State and Territory of the United States, in which the public Lands are situated, the right of pre-emption to quarter sections of land, for seats of justice in the same.

BE *it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled*, That there be granted to the several counties or parishes of each State and Territory of the United States, where there are public lands, at the minimum price for which public lands of the United States are sold, the right of pre-emption to one quarter section of land, in each of the counties or parishes, of said states and territories, in trust for said counties or parishes, respectively, for the establishment of seats of justice therein: *Provided*, The proceeds of the sale of each of said quarter sections shall be appropriated for the purpose of erecting public buildings in the county or parish for which it is located, after deducting therefrom the amount originally paid for the same: *And providing further*, That the seat of justice for said counties or parishes, respectively, shall be fixed previously to a sale of the adjoining lands within the county or parish for which the same is located.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of such acts, heretofore passed, granting to States rights of pre-emption for county or parish purposes, as require said seats of justice to be continued at or near the centre of each of said counties or parishes, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved: *Washington, May 26, 1824.*

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

I WISH to employ a few Journeymen Shoemakers, immediately; good wages and steady employment will be given.

ASA THOMPSON.

Concord, May 24, 1824. '00

Uniform Coat.

FOR sale, a new and elegant Uniform Coat. It will be disposed of on very moderate terms. Inquire of the Printer.

July 15, 1824. '15

Forte Piano, for Sale.

A FIRST rate second-hand *Piano*, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824. 96

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1824.

Martins.—Innumerable flights of *Martins* have, for four or five weeks past, settled every evening, between sunset and dark, on the trees of a grove in this town, and dispersed again next morning before sun rise. Their numbers have been variously estimated, from 5000 to 20,000; and the conjectures of our citizens, as to the cause or motive (if dumb creatures can be said to act from *motive*) of these birds in collecting here in such quantities, are more variant than their estimate of the number—some viewing them as the harbingers of mighty events, either calamitous or prosperous; while others, more rationally, suppose that they assemble *somewhere* every year, previous to taking their migratory flight. Should this paragraph meet the eye of any one who is *naturalist* enough to explain away the mystery that seems to obscure the history and character of the Martin, an acceptable service would be done to the scientific part of the world, if he would communicate through our columns, (or those of any other public journal) a history of the bird, its peculiar character and migratory habits.

There is to be a called session of the Legislature of Tennessee, for the purpose of rectifying a mistake made by the Legislature, at its last session, relative to the appointment of Electors of President and Vice President. The first Thursday in *October*, instead of the first Thursday in *November*, was designated as the day for holding the election. Should the Legislature not meet to correct this blunder, the state of [illegible] tial Election.

There is an editorial article in the Milton Gazette of the 29th ult. the uncourteous personality, and total disregard of every thing like republican principle, of which, forbids our noticing it, further than to note down a broad and (we believe) unwarrantable assertion it contains. The article concludes with these words: "We can assure him [the Editor of this paper] that, in this [Caswell] county, Gen. Jackson *will* not receive *fifty* votes." Now, sometime about the 3d day of November next, the Editor of the Milton Gazette will be made, "like the dog that returns to his vomit," to swallow these words again. As nauseating as the potion may be, *down it must go*—we know no better remedy for the *political vapors*.

Timely discovery.—A Mr. Topping was lately taken up in Schenectady, (New-York) for the *murder* of a man by the name of Henry McKean. While the investigation was going on, and Mr. Topping's imagination probably vibrating between the gallows and an acquittal, lo! the identical Henry M'Kean, who was imagined to be "*barbarously murdered*," appeared, *in propria persona*, before the investigating tribunal, to the inexpressible joy of the innocent, and much wronged, Topping.

It is rumoured at Washington City, that the Navy Department contemplates shortly to call Com. Barron into service. He has been suspended, on half-pay, for near twenty years.

Minister to Mexico.—Mr. Poinsett of South-Carolina, Mr. Benton of Missouri, Gen. Colden and Judge Van Ness of New-York, and John S. Barbour of Virginia, have been spoken of for the appointment of Minister to Mexico, in the place of Mr. Edwards, resigned.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

At a muster of Capt. Henry Miller's company of militia, about 10 miles from Salisbury, on Saturday, the 31st ult. a vote was taken on the Presidential question—the result was,

Jackson got	48
Adams,	4
Clay,	0
Crawford,	0!!!

Mr. White: At a muster of Capt. John Hauser's company of militia, in the south-western section of Stokes county, adjoining the Surry and Davidson lines, on Saturday, the 31st of July, a vote was taken on the Presidential question; when

Jackson received	75 votes.
Crawford,	9
Adams,	1

A FRIEND.

In the York (South-Carolina) Presidential Electoral district, a large meeting of the people took place, on the occasion of electing a sheriff; at the conclusion of which, a vote was taken on the Presidential question—the result was,

Jackson got	813 votes
Crawford,	38 only.

This district is the residence of Judge Smith, a violent partisan of Mr. Crawford. The Judge has been busy for more than a year, furnishing essays for the newspapers, with the design of writing himself and Mr. Crawford into favor. But the above result furnishes rather a negative evidence of success in his vocation. Yet many of the radical prints, with unblushing assurance, assert that Mr. Crawford will get the vote of South-Carolina.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, in their attack upon the Secretary of State, will be left, henceforth, to continue and end, by the exhibition of the same qualities with which they began. As their apology for the misstatement of their first charge against him, is the disorder of their faculties, so that they could not understand Mr. Brent; and as one of their excuses for breach of promise and mutilation of public documents, is that they had *never seen* papers which they had twice printed: it is unnecessary to pursue them through their evolutions to put themselves upon the public compassion, and appear self defendants, in transactions upon which they were the first aggressors. Ample indulgence would have been extended to them, had not their plea for it been vitiated, and their claim to it forfeited, by their perseverence in wanton assault.—Had their apologies for confusion of intellect, and their excuses for inadvertencies, however suspicious, been unaccompanied by the *repetition* of charges proved groundless, they would have been credited, and freely and cheerfully accepted. Confidence impaired, may be restored by *ingenuous* acknowledgment. By another process, it is extinguished forever.

Delaware.—The poll opened in Wilmington, Delaware, for the purpose of receiving the ballots of all who chose to vote on the Presidential Election, after having been kept open for one month, was closed on the 16th ult. The result was as follows:

Jackson,	355
Adams,	169
Clay,	19
Crawford,	9

At a company muster held at Major William Watford's, [illegible] county, on the 17th July, 1824, in the afternoon it was proposed to take the sentiments of the Company on the Presidential question, when the vote stood as follows:

Jackson,	102
Crawford,	30
Adams,	1
Clay,	None

The above may be considered to be the sentiments of the People of this county generally.

At a Company Muster held at the Cross Roads at Mr. Geo. H. Bond's, in Hertford county, on the 13th inst. the sentiment of the Company was taken on the Presidential question, which resulted in the following vote:

For Gen. Jackson,	54
John Q. Adams,	23
Wm. H. Crawford,	1

The "Enquirer," published at St. Louis, Missouri, has come out in favour of Gen. *Jackson's* election. "It is the people (observe the editors) who pay the taxes, and fight for the country, who support him [Jackson.] *Raleigh Star.*

CONVENTION MEETING,

AT LINCOLNTON.

A meeting of the delegates from the different captain's companies, and the corresponding committee of the county, took place, according to appointment, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the Wednesday evening of the July court. Gen. Joseph Graham was called to the chair, and John F. Brevard appointed secretary.

On motion of Col. John Hoke, *Resolved*, That this meeting do now proceed to nominate four persons, and do recommend to the people of this county to vote for them at the ensuing election, as delegates to the Convention to meet at Raleigh.

On motion, *Resolved*, that this meeting do request the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to appoint, at their present session, judges to attend at the different election grounds in this county, to take in the votes for delegates to the convention.

The meeting then proceeded to nominate persons, who should be recommended as delegates; when Daniel M. Forney, Andrew Hoyle, Bartlet Shipp, and Robert Williamson, were unanimously agreed upon.

On motion of Maxwell Wilson, Esq. *Resolved*, that the secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, to be published, as speedily as possible, in the Western Carolinian.

The meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH GRAHAM, *Chairman.*
JOHN F. BREVARD, *Secretary.*

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, JULY 22.

The packet ship New-York, Captain Maxwell, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, bringing advices to the 16th of June, inclusive.

Portsmouth, June 12.—About fifty tons of specie (principally gold) have been shipped in the Sparrowhawk, 18, for the Brazilian Government. The Sparrowhawk will proceed immediately for Rio Janeiro.

We have received, via Marseilles, a letter from an officer of the squandron off Algiers, dated May 1st. There was no truth in the report that the Naiad had taken an Algerine frigate.

Vienna, June 1.—The following is extracted from the Austrian Observer of this date:

"An Arabian Fanatic has appeared in Upper Egypt, who gives himself out for the Visir, or the Precursor of the Prophet El Mokodi, who died a thousand years ago. This chief has collected a numerous band under his standard, and has marched from Kossein to Kinnah, on the Nile, of which he has made himself master. The Pacha has caused the corps of troops which occupied Sioul to march against him, who hope to stop his progress.

"Such is probably the origin of the report of an invasion of Egypt by the Wichabites. As for the pretended surprize of the citadel of Cairo, by the ancient chiefs of the Mamelukes, (Ibraham Bey,) there is no mention of it in the letters of the 7th April, though this event was stated to have happened on the 26th March."

NEW-YORK, JULY 22.

The packetship Panthea, Captain Benet, sailed from Liverpool on the 13th of June, and arrived here last evening. By this arrival, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers of the 11th and Liverpool to the day of sailing, both inclusive. The papers do not furnish a very abundant supply of news, but such as there is will be found in the subsequent extracts and summary.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It was understood that Parliament would be prorogued in about a week, as the session has been a long and busy one, and Ministers are desirous of being left to themselves as soon as possible.

Several petitions had been presented to Parliament against the practice of impressing seamen in time of war.

The merchants of London have petitioned Parliament in favor of the independence of South America; and the petition was to be presented by Sir James Macintosh, on the evening of the 11th. The view taken of the question, like that of the Liverpool merchants, is entirely commercial, without any discussion of political effects or advantage.

A proposition had been discussed at a public meeting in London, for forming a canal between Bristol and the English channel, large enough for ship navigation. The object is to avoid the dangerous passage around the Land's End, especially in winter. The cost is estimated at 1,200,00 pounds. The resolutions were adopted.

The new Waverly novel had been delayed for a short time, in consequence of certain alterations making in order to give a more enlarged and liberal view of one of the principal incidents of the story.

The great pugilistic combat between Spring and Langan, took place on the 8th ult. about 3 miles from Chichester. The Morning Chronicle of the 9th, contains three columns and a half, detailing the particulars. The fight lasted one hour and 48 minutes; 76 rounds were fought, and Spring was declared victorious. Langan, it is said, exhibited great game, but was very severely punished. The result of this combat has confirmed Spring in his title to the champion-ship of England.

A Chinese beauty, named Yhon Fong-Qucou, has arrived in London. She is the first of her country-women who has ever visited England from the "Celestial Empire;" she is said to be beautiful, and the King, who is something of a connoisseur in these matters, is to have the first view of her "celestial" charms.

Despatches have been received at the Colonial office from Sierra Leone, to the 14th of February, but no accounts have been received from Sir Charles M'Carty.

Mrs. Opie, of the Theatre, has turned Quakeress, and Mr. M'Cready, also of the Theatre, has taken orders in the Church.

A subscription for the Greeks has been commenced at Calcutta, and, up to the 8th of January, 18,764 siccarupees had been subscribed.

It is said the Danish government has contracted a loan with some English houses, of four and a half millions, at the rate of four per cent.

FRANCE.

We have given the British part of our summary first, as being first in order; but the most important political item of news, is the abrupt dismissal of Chateaubriand.

SPAIN.

The London Courier, of June 7, says, "Advices from Bayonne, received this morning, state that intelligence had arrived there from Madrid of some serious commotions which occurred in that capital on the 23d, in consequence of the scarcity of bread. The baker's shops were broken open and pillaged; and it was found necessary to protect them with a strong guard. The people reproached the French troops with being the cause of their distress, and, it is stated, that great animosity prevails between the latter and the Spanish soldiers." Subsequent accounts state that supplies had arrived, and that tranquility had been restored at Madrid. The King was still at Aranguez.

Lisbon papers state that orders have been given for dismantling the ships intended for the expedition to Brazil, all idea of such an undertaking being withdrawn, in consequenc of negotiations going on in London for settling the dispute between the two countries.

London, June 9.—The whole tenor of the intelligence from South America, which we have, exclusively, laid before the public during the last week, has been of a nature to confirm the most sanguine hopes of those who consider the eventual independence of these countries placed beyond the reach of chance.

London, June 11.—The final orders from the Lords of the Admiralty for the sailing of the expedition to co-operate with Capt. Parry, in the event of being able to meet in the Arctic Regions, were received on Wednesday evening, and the Griper, which is to take out the expedition and proceed with it, was immediately [illegible] upon the buoy in the tier, in readiness for departure in the morning.

From the Courier Francais.

M. de Chateaubriand, on repairing yesterday to the Tuilleries, found, it is said, the doors, which used to open at his approach, shut against him; silence and solitude prevailed during his passage, which used to be through an eager crowd. Before he could comprehend the meaning of this melancholy change, a *Huissier* approached, and informed him that a packet to his address had been carried to his hotel. M. de Chateaubriand hastened home, and found the letter announcing his dismission. A grand dinner, which was to take place the same day, was immediately countermanded. M. de Chateaubriand quitted, at the same time, the hotel of the Ministry, to the great disappointment of all those whom curiosity or malice brought in the evening to see how the ex-Minister supported his disgrace.

From the Quotidienne.

On Sunday morning, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, (Viscount Chateaubriand) was going to the Castle of the Tuilleries, when he was informed that an important packet was lying for him at his hotel. He immediately went back, and found the following letter from the President of the Council:

"Mensieur le Comte—I obey the King's orders, and transmit to you the enclosed ordonnance."

An hour after, M. de Chateaubriand quitted the Hotel of Foreign Relations, and retired to the lodgings which he had occupied in the street of St. Dominick, previously to being appointed a minister, having sent to M. Villele the following note, written in the same laconic style as that which he had received:

"Monsieur le Comte—I have quitted the Hotel of Foreign Affairs; the Department is at your command."

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

Letters from Constantinople are to the 17th May. It now appears certain that the evacuation, by the Turks, of Moldavia and Wallachia, has been determined on. Notwithstanding the kind of stagnation in business which the Ramadan always causes, the Porte has despatched several couriers to Bucharest and Jassy to regulate the final evacuation of those provinces. There were only three thousand Turkish troops in the two principalities.

The Capt. Pacha sailed from Dardanelles into the Archipelago on the 1st of May. The Augsburg Gazette says the fleet has been seen taking a southerly direction. The Greek squadron was watching it closely.

With the Greeks every thing is in a prosperous state. Telegraphs by day, and fire signals by night, established in all the islands, apprise them of the slightest movements of the Turks upon all points of the Egean sea. It is thus that one of their naval squadrons, composed of 18 transports, was surprised, beaten, and destroyed by the Greeks, in the anchorage of Suda. This event, the news of which arrived only the evening before Easter Sunday, was followed with a disembarcation of 3,000 insurgents, who had before shut up the Mahometans in their fortresses.

A press has been established at Nauplia, which was sent to the Greek government by M. Firmin Didot. It is the second which this enlightened typographer has bestowed on the Greeks.

EGYPT.

The accounts from Egypt are very contradictory. A letter from the Ionian Islands, of May 12, repeats that on the 21st of March last, at half past nine in the evening, the arsenal of Cairo blew up; 6,742 men were lost, among whom were Mahomet Ali and two Pachas.—The Wechabites have again occupied all Arabia, and having massacred the Turkish garrisons, they declared war with Mahomet Ali Pacha, against whom all Upper Egipt is in insurrection.

FRANCE.

Nothing further of importance has transpired in Paris since removal of Chateaubriand; but very warm altercations about it are carried on in the newspapers. The Courier, of the 14th, says these are amusing; but it is evident, we think, that neither writing nor talking will re-place the Ex-Minister in his situation. Private letters, indeed, state that M. de Villele finds himself supported by the entire confidence of the King, and he feels confident, that he has nothing to fear, either from the hostility or the intrigues of his late colleague. No successor of M. de Chateaubriand has yet been appointed; nor is any individual mentioned, with sufficient certainty, to warrant naming the person who is likely to succeed him.—The *Quotidienne* had been ordered not to insert a single article containing the name of this discarded Minister; and it is mentioned, as a singular fact, that Fouche once thought it necessary to proscribe the same name.

Speaking of the removal of Chateaubriand, the Morning Post of the 14th says: Our private communications enable us to give the following as the definitive ministerial arrangement:

Mons. Villele, Minister for Foreign Affairs, retaining the Presidentship of the Council.

The Count La Fornit, one of De Cases' Peers, Minister of Finance.

M. Mosteader, late Minister in Switzerland, goes to the Foreign Affairs as Directeur General.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

The following are the candidates who will be voted for by the *People* of North-Carolina, in November next, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

John Giles, of Rowan county;
Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes do.
Peter Forney, of Lincoln do.
Robert Love, of Haywood do.
Augustin H. Shepperd, of Stokes do.
John M. Morehead, of Guilford do.
James Mebane, of Orange do.
Josiah Crudup, of Wake do.
Walter F. Leake, of Richmond do.
William A. Blount, of Beaufort do.
William S. Blackledge, of Craven do.
William Martin, of Pasquotank do.
William Drew, of Halifax do.
William B. Lockhart, of Northampton do.
Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington.

The Harrisburg Chronicle, of the 19th inst. states, that the *Messieurs Gallatin* have been "kicking up a dust about the presidential election, in Fayette county: the elder Gallatin (observes the editor) "has made more out of his democracy than any other individual in the nation. He acquired riches in offices from which every one that has filled them before or since has retired poor: and this is a fact that will be noted by the people at the election. As he has waxed rich, his arrogance has increased, and he left France for the purpose of taking upon himself the duties of the second office in the nation, and, on contingency, the first. The people, however, have a voice in this business: and neither his intrigues nor the meddling of his progeny will bend them to his purpose. *This soil can raise Presidents and vice-Presidents of itself.* We have no occasion to resort to Geneva for our first officers, as the English have been obliged to go to Germany for kings."

Sale of Churches.—It is stated in the Philadelphia papers, that several churches in that city have recently been sold at public auction. Among others, we notice the Dutch Reformed Church in Spring Garden, which sold for $1300, and cost $12,000; and the Baptist Church in Sansom st. which cost 30 or $40,000, sold for $3500. The celebrated Dr. Staughton formerly officiated in this church. It is expected that other churches will follow the same example.

A curious public dispute is waged in Philadelphia. Two of our clergymen, the Rev. Mr. M'Calla and the Rev. Abner Kneeland, have been for some days debating before a numerous audience in the Universalist's Church in Lumbard street, the point whether a part of the human race will be eternally damned or the whole ultimately saved. Three moderators or judges have been chosen, who sit behind each of the contending divines as he urges his opinion according to his favourite explanation of the text of scripture. We learn from gentlemen who have entered the church for a short time, that the disputants seemed intensely earnest, and the moderators profoundly attentive. Stenographers, it is added, are employed in taking down the arguments, in order that they may be reported.

Nat. Gazette.

Two brothers named Shields, were lately tried at Frankfort, Ky. for the murder of James M'Cormic, and both acquitted. It is mentioned that when the jury brought in their verdict, the Judge (in astonishment) sprang upon his feet! and the citizens made an effigy of each juror, which they suspended on a rope from the Court-house to the Market-house for two days, and then shot them down, and burned them.

The officers of the British seventy-four, on board of which the King of Portugal repaired, (during the late troubles at Lisbon,) describe, in letters to their friends, the extraordinary scene which their ship presented. The second day of his presence there being his birth-day—"It was kept up in great pomp and splendor; the Princesses and all the Ladies of Honor were dressed in the richest style—the eldest had jewels on her to the amount of 400,000 pounds sterling; the Lords and Gentlemen were all in their full court-attire; and, in fact, such a display of grandeur and magnificence was never before seen on a man of war's quarter deck—a King and all the Ministry of a Nation on board, and the Council held in the ward-room, &c."

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, July 29.

Cotton, 13 to 14½; flour, fine, 5; superfine, 5 50; wheat, new 80 cts. a 90; whiskey, 32½ a [illegible] 55 a 60; apple do. 50 to 55; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turks Island; 70 a 80 per bushel; molasses, 27 a 29; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 10½; coffee, prime, green, 22 to 25; 2d and 3d quality, 20 a 22; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 30; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 7 a 8; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, July 22.

Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 28, stained do. 14 to 18; Maine do. 23; Santee, 22 to 23; short staple, 14 a 15½ Whiskey 31 a 32 cts. Bacon, 8 a 9 cts.; Hams, 10 a 11; Lard, 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 24 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 19 Inf. to good, 15 a 17.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 4 per cent dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 3 a 3½ per cent. dis.; Cape Fear and Newbern, 4½ a 5 per cent. dis.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 5th instant, by Meshack Pinkston, jr. Esq. Mr. Aaron Link, of Lincoln, to Miss Elizabeth Phifer, of Rowan.

In this county, on the 29th ult. by J. C. Weddington, Esq. Mr. Annon James, to Miss Sally Cornell. Also, in Lincoln county, on the 25th ult. Daniel Miller, Esq. to Miss Sally Moser. Also, in Iredell county, on the 21st ult. by the Rev. John Mushat, Mr. John Falls to Miss Dovey Simonton. Also, in Iredell, on the 19th ult. by Wm. King, Esq. Mr. George M'Henry to Miss Nancy Graham. Also, in Iredell, on the 11th ult. by A. Alexander, Esq. Mr. Hezekiah Scott to Miss Rebecca Lowrance. Also, in Iredell, on the 1st. inst. by the Rev. N. Kilpatrick, Mr. Ambrose Sharp to Miss Chloe Johnston; and, on the same day, in the same county, by H. Steele, Esq. Mr. John Farrall to Miss Elizabeth Marshall. Also, in Burke county, on the 25th ult. Mr. Abraham White to Miss Agnes Allen; and, on the same day, and same county, Mr. Aquilla Robinson to Miss Polly Pressnell. Also, in Cabarrus county, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. John Robinson, Capt. Marcus Kennedy to Miss Mary Houston, daughter of Archibald Houston, Esq.

At Randolph Court-House, on Wednesday, the 28th ultimo, by George Hoover, Esq. Mr. *Kintcheon Kitchen* to Miss *Sara's Horser ! ! ! !*

DIED,

In Concord, on the 29th ult. Dr. Tilman Davis, of the measles. Dr. Davis will long be lamented as a kind and affectionate husband, a good citizen, and useful member of society.

Also, in Cabarrus county, on the 29th ult. of a short illness, Mr. William O. Rodgers.

Also, in Cabarrus, on the 31st ult. William Parks.

On the 17th ultimo, on board the U. States Ship Hornet, lying off Old Point Comfort, THOMAS N. MANN, Esq. Diplomatic Agent from this Government to Guatimala. His complaint was of a pulmonary character, which, as is usual in that disease, flattered him to the last moment with a promise of returning health. Mr. MANN was a native of North-Carolina, a gentleman of fine talents, highly cultivated mind, and possessing great urbanity of manners. He was greatly respected by the officers of the ship, who deeply regretted his loss.

All Persons

INDEBTED to the subscriber, are respectfully, but earnestly, requested to come forward and settle their accounts, on or before the 1st day of October next, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND.

Salisbury, Aug. 7, 1824. '18

Morganton Academy.

THIS institution having received such assistance from the acts of the last Assembly, as places it on a stable and respectable foundation, and enjoying the labors of Mr. *Alexander E. Wilson*, a graduate from the State University, who has, during the last year, given the most satisfactory proof of his faithfulness and ability, is now recommended to the attention of the public. The Trustees are aware of the little reliance which can be placed on recommendations of this nature; still, having witnessed the rapid improvement of the youth, in morals and literature, under the instruction of Mr. Wilson, considering the pleasantness and perfect healthfulness of the situation, and the benefit which must result from having the teachers of both departments of the institution, together with the Rev. Mr. Eddy, residing in the Academy buildings, where they will continually watch and labor for the intellectual and spiritual good of the pupils; they cannot but ask those gentlemen who wish to fit their sons for college, or to give them a valuable scientifick education, to inquire whether the facilities afforded at this institution are not, at least, equal to any in the state.

By order of the Board.

3mt30 ISAAC T. AVERY.

Notice.

THE following tracts of land will be sold, on Monday the 20th day of September next, at the Court-House in Lincolnton—or so much thereof as will discharge the tax due thereon for the year 1822, and the contingent charges:

200 acres, lying on the Catawba river, joining lands of William Henderson and others, the property of William Davidson, (not listed.)

46 acres, lying on the waters of the Catawba, joining lands of Loville & Potter and others, the property of Azel Cross, or —— Rarack, (do. do.)

75 acres, lying on Naked creek, joining lands of William Coontz and others, the property of Uriah Davis, (do. do.)

34 acres, lying on the waters of the Catawba, joining lands of John Null and others, the property of Phillip Rhyne, (do. do.)

232 acres, lying on the waters of Maiden creek, joining lands of John Fulenwider, George Lutz and others, the property of Jarrett's Legatees, (do. do.)

198 acres, lying on the waters of Dutchman's creek, joining lands of John Little and others, the property of John Pringle's Legatees, (do. do.)

JNO. COULTER, *Sheriff.*

July 23, 1824. 8it'25

Valuable Property, for Sale.

ON Monday, the 25th day of October next, before the Court-House door in Lincolnton, will be sold, at Sheriff's sale, for cash, the following articles of real and personal property, viz:

800 acres of Land, lying on either side of Ball's creek, at its junction with the Catawba river, and extending, for a considerable distance, along the said river, adjoining the lands of Pese, Emmerson, White, and others, inclusive of very excellent and valuable *Iron Works*, comprising three convenient Forges, all, at present, in good repair, and situated on a stream affording, at every season, a sufficiency of water for the various purposes of machinery. The land is well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, wheat, and other grain.

Also, a third part of 937 acres of well timbered land, lying on the waters of Mountain Creek, adjoining the lands of Fulenwider, Abernathy, Cook, and others, and containing an inexhaustible mine of iron ore.

Also, 6 likely *negroes*, one of whom is an excellent hammerman, blower and forge carpenter.

All the property of Col. Wm. Black, executed at the instance of J. F. Brevard and D. M. Forney, administrators of the estate of Henry Connor, deceased.

And, also, 350 acres of land on Ball's creek, adjoining the aforesaid tract of Col. Black's, including a comfortable dwelling-house, and other necessary out-buildings, a good grist mill, saw mill, cotton gin, &c. the property of Reuben Emmerson, executed at the instance of the same.

The fertility of the soil, and healthy situation of the above lands, on and near the banks of the Catawba river, a river which bids fair, at some future day, to afford a great source of wealth to the western section of our state, laying aside their other and great advantages, ought to be sufficient inducements for purchasers; and it is to be hoped that persons wishing to obtain great bargains, will view the premises, and attend the sale.

JACOB FORNEY, *Sheriff.*

Lincolnton, July 26, 1824. '18

Saddle-Bags Found.

ONE of the subscriber's negro men found, a few weeks since, on the road leading to Beatties Ford, near Grant's creek, a pair of saddle-bags, containing some coarse wearing apparel, and a point blanket. The owner can receive it, by applying to the subscriber, paying for this advertisement, &c. 3it19.

July 24, 1824. NOAH PARTEE.

New Leather,

BUT OLD WORKMEN!

EBENEZER DICKSON again presents his compliments to *old* customers and *new* friends, and to all others who want *shoes;* and respectfully informs them, that he has just received, "all the way from" Philadelphia, a supply of as good *Leather* as ever covered the foot of man in Salisbury: this leather he is prepared to make up into boots, shoes, shoetees, pumps, &c. &c. in as handsome a style of workmanship, and on as *low terms*, as any shoemaker in North-Carolina. As the subscriber constantly works in his shop himself, and will keep none but the best of workmen, he can pledge good work to those who may favor him with their patronage. His shop is on Main street, opposite the Bank, with a big boot before the door, as a sign. The public are invited to try the *new leather;* and if they are not then satisfied, why, they can try another shop. E. DICKSON.

Salisbury, July 30, 1824. '17

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public at large, that he has survived his tedious illness of the fever, so that he can attend to his shop again. He hopes that his customers may not forget to call on him as usual, as there shall be nothing lacking to render them general satisfaction in the above business he pursues. Those that may please to call on the subscriber, no doubt will be as well pleased as in any other shop in the town of Salisbury. It is not very necessary to mention distant favors as some do, for gentlemen are in the habit of having a particular fashion to suit themselves in dresses: I will engage to have as good work done as can be done in the town of Salisbury, and on the most desirable terms. Also, cutting and repairing will be duly attended to.

N. B. Ladies pelieces can be cut, or made, in the neatest fashion, at the subscriber's shop, opposite the State Bank, in Salisbury.

SAMUEL PRICE.

July 30, 1824. it'29

Martin F. Revell, *Tailor,*

ADOPTS this plan of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in general, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in part of John Utzman's house, situated in Market Street, a few doors from the East corner of the Court-House; where he is prepared and will be happy to accommodate any gentlemen who are disposed to patronize him in his line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable style, or to please fancy. He flatters himself, from his long experience, that there are but few, *if any*, in the country, that can surpass him in the execution of his work. A fair trial is all he asks, to prove the above assertion. The changes of fashion shall be strictly attended to, as he has left a correspondent in the District of Columbia, (where he is last from) who will send him the fashions on, in their regular seasons. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined nothing shall be left undone to render general satisfaction.

Salisbury, May 5, 1824. 206

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him: and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

February 24, 1824. 96

Entertainment.

CALEB SMOOT, takes this method of informing his friends and the public at large, that he has now finished repairing his house, and has fitted it up in the first rate style for the accommodation of *Travellers*, and all others who may feel disposed to call on him. His House is in Davidson county, on the main road leading from Salisbury to Salem, by Lexington, &c. twelve miles from Salem, eight from Lexington, and twenty-four from Salisbury. Gentlemen travelling from south to north, or from north to south, are invited to call, as every convenience of refreshments for themselves, feed for their horses, &c. will be afforded them at rates to correspond with the general reduced price of provisions and other necessaries.

Davidson co June 1, 1824. 13it'22

Store-House at Mocksville,

TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected. *Mocksville* is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves. ELIZABETH M. PEARSON.

Mocksville, May 22, 1824. '09

House and Land for Sale,

ON LOW TERMS.

THE subscriber is fully authorised by the last will of Henry Bruner, dec'd. and also by the legal representatives, to sell the well known Plantation whereon the deceased did live, about 12 miles east from the town of Salisbury, on the south side of main Yadkin, containing 189 acres; about 60 of which is of the best river bottom in North Carolina. There is on the primises, a good and large dwelling-house, and barn, apple and peach orchard, with many other conveniences, to justify me in saying that it is one of the best Plantations, agreeably to the number of acres, on the river. It is now offered at private sale: the payments will be made easy; a credit of one and two years, or if a payment is made of one half, a credit of two years. But if not sold at private contract, it will be offered at public Auction, on the premises, on the 4th Saturday in August next. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale, may, at any time, apply to JA. FISHER, *Exec'r.*

July 5, 1824 7it'19

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber has opened a house of Private Entertainment; where Travellers can be accommodated. He promises all who call on him, good treatment, with a plenty of the best to eat and drink.

'14 H. B. SATTERWHITE.

Wilkesborough, June 26th, 1824.

Lands, at Public Sale.

ON Tuesday, of the next Superior Court of Ashe county, will be offered for sale, at the Court-House of said county

1000 acres of Land

in said county, of an excellent quality for grass, or farming. Terms, one half the purchase money payable in nine months, the other half in eighteen months. Bond and approved security, to be given to 10it'22

S. SPEER, *Guardian to the heirs of*

June 18, 1824 *William W. Chaffin, dec'd.*

House and Sign Painting, &c.

GEORGE W. GRIMES informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to execute all kinds of House, Sign, Coach, Windsor Chair, and Ornamental *Painting*, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the country. Gentlemen having work to do within 50 or 60 miles of Salisbury, can engage the subscriber's services on very short notice.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all those who have generously extended their favors to him; and by his faithfulness and industry, in future, hopes still to merit their friendship and patronage.

Salisbury, July 5, 1824. '14

N. B. The subscriber will keep on hand, for sale, all manner of *paints* and colors, prepared for the accommodation of those who may wish to do small jobs of painting, but who may not have the paints, or experience to prepare them.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1824. John Nesbit, *vs.* Charles D. Conner; Orriginal attachment, returned &c. It is ordered by the court, that the defendant, (who is not an inhabitant of this State) file his answer on or before the next term of this court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and have judgment pro confesso. It is further ordered, that this notice be published for three months in the Western Carolinian. Test: R. SIMONTON, *C'k.*

Price adv. $4. it'23

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824. Andrew Bowman, *vs.* Robert Tinsley: Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state—it is therefore ordered, that publicatton be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant comes forward before the 2nd Monday of September next, and replevy and plead, that judgment will be entered, pro confesso, and property levied upon will be condemned to the plaintiff's recovery.

By order, MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Price adv. $4. it'25

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1824: James Irwin *vs.* John M'Cord; original attachment, levied on two tracts of land. It appearing to the court that the defendant lives out of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant, appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the first Monday in August next, and replevy and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him for plantiff's demand. it'18r

Test: R. MARTIN, c. w. c. c.

BY SATURDAY'S MAIL.

The Supreme Court of this State adjourned on Thursday last. A list of the causes decided at this term, shall find a place in our next.

The Election.—In a few of the counties, the election of members of Assembly takes place two and three weeks previous to the general election, to prevent interfering with the county courts.

Granville—Senate, James Nuttall; Commons, P. G. Bowers, and John C. Taylor.

Pitt—Senate, John Joyner; Commons, John G. Gorham, and Shadrack Allen.

☞ Postmasters will confer a favor on the Editor of the Western Carolinian, if they will forward the returns of the election in their respective counties.

Col. *Jacob Fisher* is a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North-Carolina, Hugh Braly, Esq. having declined standing as a candidate.

We are authorised to state that *George Andrews*, Esq. is a candidate to represent this county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

NEW-YORK, JULY 24.

Bagging, Cotton, 23 a 24 cents; Osnaburgs 10 a 12 a 12 1-2c;

Cotton.—In the early part of the week several hundred bales were taken for export at full rates, but within a day or two the sales have been limited to small parcels for home use.

Uplands, 15 a 16; Tennessee 14 3-4 a 15 1-2; Louisiana 16 a 18; Alabama 14 1-2 a 16; Sea Islands, 25 a 30, nominal.

A letter from a silly fellow at Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, is published in the Washington Gazette, in which, among other precious pieces of information, we are told that "the tariff has prostrated Old Hickory in this state as well as the Carolinas, *and Mr. Lowrie's business has done for him in Pennsylvania.*" Bravo! "twenty more—kill 'em," says Bobadil.

Franklin Gazette.

NEW-YORK, JULY 28.

It is mentioned in a Brazil letter received at London, that Lord Cochrane intended to proceed over land to Chili, for the purpose of capturing the Spanish ship of the line Asia, which sailed several months ago from Cadiz for the Pacific.

Governor Yates, De Witt Clinton, and Isaac Ogden, are spoken of as candidates for Governor of New-York, in opposition to Samuel Young, the caucus candidate. It is presumed one of these gentlemen will be agreed upon at the Utica Convention, to be held in Sept. next; whoever is selected, will triumph by a great majority.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Africa.—The New-York papers contain some additional particulars of the melancholy occurrences at Cape Coast. It is said that a considerable force under Captain Blanchard, of the West India regiment, had marched to revenge the death of M'Carthy and his comrades. An action was hourly expected. *ib.*

Algiers.—Captain RICH, arrived at Boston, from Smyma, was at Malta May 29th.

On the 26th, a British Frigate arrived from off Algiers, the Commander of which informed that the place was to be bombarded five days after he sailed, if there was no adjustment.

English dates to the 22d June have been received at New York. The prominent articles of news is, that Mr. Canning announced in the British house of commons, that England would hereafter act for herself, according to her own views of her own interest and policy, towards the South American states. It had been thought just and generous to wait for Spain to take the lead in recognizing their independence; but that condition was now at an end, and the result of the discussion between the two cabinets was, that the British government was left to act upon its own decision, without further reference to Spain. Upon this exposition of the views of the British cabinet, the London Courier observes, that it is their intention to recognize only particular South American states, and not to make a general acknowledgement: And we presume that any recognition of any particular republic, by England, will be the result of considerable negotiation, in which she will chiefly aim to secure as much commercial advantage as possible. The republics of the south will no doubt take care not to grant any peculiar privileges to Great Britain, beyond such as may be extended to other nations.

Mr. Canning stated at the close of his speech, that a second application had been made to his government to become a party to the continental congress about to assemble, but it had been steadily refused.

Madam Riego was supposed to be in a dying state in London. Don Miguel, the king of Portugal's son, had arrived in Paris. Cotton was in fair demand at Liverpool and maintained former prices.

Franklin Gazette 27th ult.

A letter from Laguira of the 3d inst. states that a large force would soon embark at Porto Cavello for Chagres, to join Gen. Bolivar in Peru. Gen. Escalona has been appointed Intendant of Venezuela.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, July 26.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Queen Mab, captain Richards, arrived yesterday from Havre, bringing advices to the 15th of June, and from Paris to the 14th. Captain Richards states, that it was not known when LA FAYETTE would embark for this country, and is of opinion that he would not be ready so soon as the first of July.

There was no particular news in France. A successor to Chateaubriand had not been appointed.

Disturbances continued in Spain.

Watch Stolen.

STOLEN from the subscriber's window, where it was hanging, on Thursday night, the 5th inst. by some person unknown, a double-cased silver *watch*, made by Alexander Richards, Dublin, and numbered 621. The inside case of the watch has a small hole, about the size of a pin hole, near the key-hole; has a steel key, suspended by a blue twilled ribbon. All persons are cautioned against trading for said watch; and watch-makers, particularly, are requested to stop it, if offered at any of their shops. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will return the watch, and secure the thief; or for the thief alone.

RALPH KESLER.

Salisbury, Aug. 7, 1824. '18

Notice

IS hereby given to all persons having any demands on the estate of the late *Jacob Waggoner*, dec'd. to bring them forward, properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this advertisement will hereafter be pled in bar of any recovery.

DAVID LOPP, and } *for*
MAGDALENA LOPP, } *Ex'rs.*

June 20, 1824. 3it'18r

Coach Making.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the above line, and flatters himself, from long experience and steady application for a number of years, in Europe and America, to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work.

Carriages of all descriptions, Pannel'd and Stick *Gigs*, Sulkeys, &c. made and repaired on reasonable terms. SAM'L. LANDER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1824. 204

N. B. Carriages, of all descriptions, bought and sold, on commission.

P. S. A journeyman wanted at the above business, to whom good wages will be given. He will be employed on wood-work, altogether.

☞ The subscriber keeps two *Gigs* for Hire, which will always be kept in readiness, with good harness, for the accommodation of those who may, at any time, wish to ride on pleasure or on business. S. LANDER.

*** Wanted, as an Apprentice at the above business, a young man from 14 to 16 years of age, and of correct and industrious habits—one from the country would be preferred: to whom a good chance be given.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and Newark, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulkies, Stick and Pannel Gigs, Chariotees, Coachees, Landaus, Phætons, Barouches, Landaulets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to. J. G. MORSE.

Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 97

LATEST FASHIONS,

From Philadelphia.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the latest fashions from London, by way of Philadelphia. Gentlemen in this vicinity, and the adjacent country, wishing fashionable clothes made, can now be accommodated by the subscriber on a short notice. All orders from a distance, for making any kind of gentlemen's garments, will be punctually and expeditiously executed, and forwarded according to directions. Gentlemen are invited to give the subscriber's shop a fair trial; they will then be better able to judge whether he deserves their patronage or not. THOMAS V. CANON.

Salisbury, April 19, 1824. '03.

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to JAMES TORRENCE.

Charlotte, May 7, 1824. '7

Military Equipments, &c.

FOR sale, a good and fashionable uniform coat, a chapeau and plume, and a sword, belt, &c. And also an elegant and excellent double-barreled Gun: all of which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms: apply to the subscriber. GEORGE W. GRIMES.

Salisbury, July 26, 1824. '16

Notice.

A CERTAIN William B. Parks, blacksmith, was lately brought before a Justice of the Peace, of the county of Mecklenburg, for a debt which he owed me, of eight dollars: I proved the account, and he paid me by pleading the statute of limitation. The said Wm. B. Parks lives nigh the Salisbury road, between Charlotte and Kirksville: he is a tall man, with fair hair, grey eyes, a big mouth, very long in the shin bone, and very large flat feet.

He swears he is excellent at working cast-steel—but no person believes him. One design of this publication is, to caution all who have open accounts against said Parks, to close them before he pays them without putting any thing in their pockets.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Mecklenburg, July 21, 1824 3it'19r

THE MUSE.

FROM THE NEW-YORK PATRIOT.

Mr. Editor: The following is a production of a nephew of the late Gen. Eaton. [Moses Eaton.] As it will suit the views of most of your readers, I send it to you for insertion, in your next paper, as a suitable song for the glorious fourth of July.

WHO SHALL BE OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

Tune—"*Few Happy Matches.*"

Come FREEMAN: pause, before you say,
Which *candidate* shall win the day,
There's only *one* who can;
If *worth* and *skill* have any claim,
To dignify a mortal's name,
Brave JACKSON is the *man!*

They all have friends who *wish* them well,
And all their pretty stories tell,
Each one does what he can;
But if you wish the *best* to find,
Who has the most exalted mind,
'Tis JACKSON is the *man!*

Let merit then the station fill,
Or greater *party-spirit* will
Divide you if it can;
Your dearest interests are at stake,
Come, FREEMEN, FREEMEN! be awake,
For JACKSON is the *man!*

If you consider well your part,
And speak sincerely from the *heart*,
Deny it if you can:—
No foreign king will dare to lay
One *wicked project* in your way,
While JACKSON *is the man!!*

DESULTORY.

FROM THE WASHINGTON (N. C.) RECORDER.

TWO CROPS IN A SEASON.

I sowed in Nov. last ten acres of my swamp land in white wheat; on the 4th of June following the wheat was taken off, and the same ten acres immediately planted in corn of our ordinary seed; this second crop was laid by on 16th of the present month (July,) exactly 40 days from the planting.

The subscriber banters the county of Beaufort, of its age and size, on a wager of one hundred barrels of corn, to produce its equal. It can be seen at any time on my plantation, near *Long-House Landing*.

DANIEL CAMPBELL.

19*th July*, 1824.

"*Honorable.*—Humph! A little bit of quality tumbled into decay—the sister of a dead peer in *a pig stye.*"—OLLAPOD.

The following singular advertisement is taken from a Massachusetts newspaper:

"To be sold at the house of the honorable Jonathan Grout, innkeeper, at———, on Saturday next, at ten o'clock, A. M. by order of the honorable Job Smith, six pigs, of the breed of the honorable Deacon Azariah Peabody, who procured them from the honorable Ward Chipman, of Nova Scotia. The honorable Timothy Foot will show the pigs."

Lent.—There is a curious passage in one of the Roman casuists, respecting the keeping of Lent—it is, "that beggars who are ready to famish for want, may in Lent time, *eat what they can get.*"

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Married. at John M'Crary's, Junior, in the vicinity of Lexington, by Joseph Conrad, Esquire, on Thursday evening, the 22d ultimo, Martin H. Hampton, Carpenter, lately of Greensborough, to Miss Susan B. Hargrave, late of Guilford county.

The fact is *plain* that love will move
Strait as a line drawn by a groove:
Let not the Adz or Square complain,
That beauty shoves the smoothing plane.

From an English paper.

Esculent birds nests.—In the Island of Java, we learn from a late work, there is an abundance of the *hirundo esculenta*, the nests of which are regarded by the Chinese as a luxurious article of food. The nests are of the shape of the common swallow's nest, and have the appearance of fibrous ill-concocted isinglass. They are always built in the caves of the rocks, at a distance from any human dwelling, and in places so difficult of access, that none can collect the nests but the persons accustomed to the trade from their youth. They are sometimes found fifty miles from the sea, but are more abundant along the sea shore. It has not been ascertained in what manner the substance is procured, or how it is elaborated. The finest are those which are obtained before the nest has been contaminated by the young birds. These are pure white. The inferior ones are sometimes streaked with blood, or mixed with feathers.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: There appeared in your paper, a few weeks past, a communication signed by the *foreman* and *nine* others of the *Grand Jury* of Stokes county, for June term, 1824, reprobating the late *caucus* at Washington City as inexpedient, wrong in principle, and dangerous in practice. It is my purpose to examine this *inofficial* address of Mr. *Foreman* and others; and, as it appeared in your paper, I shall presume so far upon your liberality and justice, as to expect this communication to appear in reply.

It is not material to inquire, (though I should wish to be advised of the fact) whether it was the "*public*" or private "discussion held in their hearing," which induced the "Grand Jury to extend their attention to this subject, upon which they profess to feel so deep an interest. There is, with me, no doubt, if the Grand Jury had been left to themselves, uninfluenced by any electioneering pioneers, this address would never have been made. It is well, however, that the most of those who did sign it, were induced to do so with reluctance, and would very willingly have erased their names afterwards, but for the management of those who took so active a part in the business, whether by "public" or *private* "discussion," is left to the Grand Jury to determine. It appears that only *ten* out of *fifteen* could be prevailed on to sign it; and as they have adopted it as their sentiments, I will proceed to examine and treat it as such.

The Grand Jury objects to a Congressional *caucus*, because the *minority* are bound to concur in "the opinion or sentiment expressed by the majority:" which they condemn as "at war with the plan of government under which we live." If this principle, assumed by the Grand Jury in regard to a caucus, was correct, still they err most egregiously in saying it is "at war with the plan of our government" because, if I understand any thing of "the plan of our government," its first and cardinal principle is, that the *majority* shall govern. It would be impossible for a representative government to be carried into execution, unless this was the case. So that the Grand Jury, in their zeal to condemn a caucus, are guilty of advancing an objection "at war" with the first and primary principles of government. But such is not the principle upon which a caucus is founded. It places fetters upon no man—it binds no man against his will. The majority in a caucus do not, and cannot, bind the minority, for the majority may, themselves, prospectively change their opinions, should circumstances render it proper and expedient for them to do so. This is the principle upon which I understand a caucus to be founded. They assemble, and if there be more than two persons voted for, they continue to ballot until some one shall have a *majority* of the whole; and this person is then nominated, not with the *consent* of the *minority*, or with any obligation on their part to "carry into effect" such nomination, unless they see proper to give it: but as evidence to the *whole* community, who is the most popular candidate and most likely to unite in his support the people of different sections of the country. It is true, there is a tacit understanding, that the minority shall yield their favorite candidate; but it is optionary with themselves whether they give their support to the strongest.

Now this plan seems to me to be perfectly consistent with every fair obligation between the representative and constituent; because, having carried with him the sentiments of his people, he votes, as is presumed, in the first place, agreeably to the wishes of a majority of those whom he represents; and if it is found that he cannot succeed in their first choice, he may possibly be successful in their second. For example, the "People's Ticket" (as it is called) was *first* started in this state for Mr. *Calhoun;* but having been disappointed in his discomfiture, they are in the *second* place, to support Gen. *Jackson;* and if *Pennsylvania* should give evidence of the same disposition to *desert him*, which she did in deserting the Secretary of War, then they would, no doubt, be expected to support Mr. *Adams*, and possibly Mr. *Clay*, if the Secretary of State should be endangered by his late general sympathy for the ex-minister to Mexico. Now I ask, if it would not have been much better for the friends of these gentlemen, at once to have measured strength,* and ascertained the most formidable man against the Secretary of the Treasury?

* By what process, other than the one now in operation throughout the country, of taking the voice of the people, at their primary meetings, on the subject, could they have "measured strength" with the Secretary of the Treasury? Surely, "A republican of Stokes" cannot be so fool-hardy as seriously to believe that taking the sense of members of congress, is "trying the strength" of the people? for North-Carolina affords evidence incontrovertible against such a belief. This writer knows that his assertions are daily falsified by the demonstrations which the movements of the people afford—he knows (though he won't acknowledge) there never was a more false-hearted show of regard for Republican principles, than is exhibited by the caucus advocates; for he is not so much of a political novice, as not to know that the *principle* upon which a caucus is attempted to be sustained, is as obnoxious to the spirit of Republicanism, as paganism is to the pure and holy Religion of the Saviour of the world. EDIT. CAR.

But say these intelligent Grand Jury politicians "the practice of caucusing has been excused merely on the ground of the necessity of such a measure to prevent the division of the republican party in the United States; and "*as the other party has now become extinct*" they consider the excuse as no longer admissible. But from whom or whence has Mr. *Foreman and others* learnt that the Federal party has become "extinct?" I venture to answer, if they have been so informed, it has been by *pulled Republicans*, or those who have heretofore belonged to the Federal ranks; and having found from long experience, that they cannot accede to power under their own *title*, they are now disposed to assume that which does not belong to them. But the republican party want no *desertera*, they wish to fight under their own colors, and to rejoice in their own victory, or mourn under their own defeat. This I venture to say is the exact spirit which gave birth to this adopted child of the Grand Jury. It is true, that the Federal party is something like Banco's ghost; but as a party they still exist, and *as a party* are oppose to *Wm. H. Crawford* as our next President.

But how does it happen, that in the Congressional caucuses heretofore held, Messrs. Crawford, *Adams*, *Clay* and *Calhoun* have each attended, and given them by their acts, countenance and support? If Gen. Jackson has not attended a caucus, it has been, I have no doubt, because he *deserted* his seat in the United States' Senate at the memorable period of 1798, just before the passage of the *Alien* and *Sedition* laws; soon after which, the party to which he belonged at *that time*, nominated in caucus Mr. Jefferson in opposition to John Adams. Though he is now supported by the caucus nomination of the Legislature of his own state. The reason why these gentlemen and their friends are now so much opposed to a caucus, is, that which was given by the *Father* of John Q. Adams, why he ought not to have attended the caucus of 1808. "He would have been (says his father in his letter to Cunningham) more *politic* if he had *declined* the invitation to the caucus—though the question was only between Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, and knowing them both, I should certainly as he did, have preferred Mr. Madison."—Here then the father tells us that in 1808, there was "only" two candidates, and them both republicans, yet the son *then* thought it "*Politic*" to attend a caucus, as his friends as well as himself *now* think it most *politic* to stay away, and endeavor, if possible, to denounce the measure before the people. It is proved from past experience, the most infallible test of which is right and "politic," that caucuses are correct "in principle" and salutary "in practice." They have, heretofore, both spoken and given effect to the opinions of the people. The ground of out-cry, when called for, cannot be pointed out; it is the mere subterfuge of hidden failings, which its authors dare not avow. If when there were but two republican candidates, a Congressional caucus was right and proper, or even excusable, still more so is it now, when there are at least four candidates. What is the object of a caucus? That the voice of the people and the republican party shall prevail, whilst the object of those who denounce it, is, that through division and distraction the choice of the next President shall be made by a body so constituted, that the voice of the People cannot be heard, and the will of a minority, and not that of a majority, shall prevail.

Again, the opposition to a caucus is founded upon a *jealousy of the intelligence and independence* of the people. It assumes a great regard for the people, yet holds out to the world that they are incapable of deciding for themselves, whether the persons recommended to their support be deserving their confidence or not. This seems to me to argue much stronger against the capacity of the people to decide for themselves, than the recommendation of a caucus, that they are too ignorant to make choice of their Chief Magistrate. If a caucus be an "engine of intrigue and corruption" how much more so is an election by the House of Representatives, where only *thirty-one* members out of two hundred and thirteen is capable by combination and corruption to elect a President. Those members who attended a caucus, desire an election to be made by the people, whilst those who oppose it, are anxious that the choice should be made by the body to which they themselves belong. It is not difficult, therefore, to say who is most liable to "intrigue or corruption."

But say the Grand Jury in conclusion, "there was the less excuse for the late caucus," as "out of 260 members, there is reason to believe that 180 members were opposed to it." This is mere supposition, and, as far as my information goes, a very erroneous supposition. Many of those who absented themselves from the caucus, did so, not from any objection to the measure, either in principle or practice, but because they knew a general caucus would have sealed the fate of their respective favorites. Without a caucus, they had some hope in the chance of futurity, but the last glimmering ray expired with this meeting. Their candidates united might have had more friends than the single individual selected; but divided they knew their weakness, hence their absence and their abandonment of their former principles, and hence the denunciations against those who attended the caucus as traitors and usurpers of a more daring character than even the members of the Hartford Convention, and whose crimes like the mountain top reach the skies, and dare even Heaven itself with their audacity. But when this augury shall have passed by, and their ephemeral anathemas shall be lost in the loud rejoicings of the republican party, those men who had the firmness and independence to attend this meeting, will be ranked with the patriots of '98, who freed this country from a reign of terror. A REPUBLICAN OF STOKES.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: There is nothing that fires the mind of every patriot with more indignant feelings, than the dark and malignant insinuations occasionally thrown out by dishonest politicians against our venerable president, *James Monroe*. If there were any grounds for their suspicious opinions to rest upon; if the *nausea* of their stomachs had been occasioned by the evil deeds of Mr. Monroe, instead of his glorious career, then they might attempt to accuse, and convince us of the sincerity of their professions. But when we do know that there never was a President of the United States, or any ruler ever known in any age or country, whose administration has ever been marked with more wisdom than James Monroe's, we are irresistibly forced to the conclusion, that those troubled spirits are wholly destitute of patriotism; and that their supreme ambition aims at the offices—or, in other words, at the "loaves and fishes" of our country. They are not willing to reward merit, as they well know their own want of this quality; and therefore they resort to the pitiful office of slander, to elevate themselves to the high offices of our country.

When we review the brilliant course of the patriot, Monroe, who had allayed the fiery spirit of party, and exercised such superior wisdom in the management of our national affairs, and who has given more universal satisfaction than any former president of the United States; every honest feeling is arrayed against that party of office-seekers, who have separated themselves from the upright politicians, and assumed the now odious epithet of *radicals*. These radicals, in order to gain the confidence of the people, hold out the idea of an imaginary Republic; a government without expense, &c. They well know that the great body of the people dislike taxes; and in order to play upon their credulity, they hold out these false lights to ensnare them. But at this enlightened age, such flimsy webs can do but little to obscure the vision of our intelligent citizens: they are now capable of drawing the line of distinction between merit and demerit, and patriotism and intrigue.

It always has been the case, in all countries, that there were certain persons composed of the refuse of mankind, violently opposed to their rulers, and very often for no other reason than this: they were too *just*. In this combination of miserable elements, a good man could be met with at distant intervals, who had been seduced by the cunning disorganizers: They had bewildered his mind by sophistry; and then led him to false conclusions, where he rested as well satisfied as if his basis had been founded on eternal truth. This is precisely the situation of affairs at this moment, and in this country. The Radicals are confident that they cannot succeed by fair means; therefore, they wish to exalt themselves by filching the good reputation from the best men in our country. But they will not succeed, even at this unfair game; their design are so manifest, they can be seen by the most superficial.

Away, then, with your slander; let every individual have fair play; let him stand or fall according to his deeds.

PHOCION.

July 23*d*, 1824.

ROOT AND BRANCH.

Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, was accustomed to make an annual feast, to which she invited all her relations. At one of these family meetings she drank their health, adding, "What a glorious sight it is to see such a number of branches flourishing from one root!" But observing Jack Spencer laugh, insisted on knowing what occasioned his mirth; and promised to forgive him, be it what it would. "Why, then, madam, said he, "I was thinking how much more all the *branches* would flourish if the *root* was under ground."

REPUTATION.

There are two modes of establishing our reputation; to be praised by honest men, and to be abused by rogues. It is best, however, to secure the former, because it will be invariably accompanied by the latter. His calumniation is not only the greatest benefit a rogue can confer upon us, but it is also the only service he will perform for nothing.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

IN Equity, March term, A. D. 1824. Merrit Burgin, *vs.* Phillip Goodbread. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Phillip Goodbread does not reside within the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said Phillip Goodbread appear at the next court of Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at the court-house in Morganton, on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment, pro confesso, will be taken, and the same be heard ex parte.

E. E. ERWIN, C. M. E.

Price adv. $4. 13it'22

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county. Court of *Pleas* and Quarter Sessions, *June* term, 1824: Matthew M. *Hughes*, *vs.* The *Heirs* at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. Scire Facias, for the condemnation of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Jackson, who intermarried with Susan Dalton, one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, that the said Robert Jackson appear at the next term of our said court, on the second Monday in September, and shew cause if any he has, why the land descended to him as one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. shall not be condemned, and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

it'19 MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Germanton, June 22, 1824. Price adv. $2.

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county. Court of *Pleas* and Quarter Session, *June* term, 1824: Gabriel *Hanby*, *vs.* The *Heirs* at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. Scire Facias, for the condemnation of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Robert Jackson, who intermarried with Susan Dalton, one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, that the said Robert Jackson appear at next term of our said court, on the second Monday of September, and shew cause, if any he has, why the land descended to him as one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. shall not be condemned, and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

it'19 MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Germanton, June 22, 1824. Price adv. $2

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county. Court of *Pleas* and Quarter Sessions, *June* term, 1824: Samuel Kerby's administrators, *vs.* The *Heirs* at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. Scire Facias, for the condemnation of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Jackson, who intermarried with Susan Dalton, one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, that the said Robert Jackson appear at next term of our said court, on the second Monday of September, and shew cause if any he has, why the land descended to him as one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. shall not be condemned, and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

it'19 MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Germanton, June 22, 1824. Price adv. $2

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county. Court of *Pleas* and Quarter Sessions, *June* term, 1824: Samuel Kerby's administrators, *vs.* The Heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. Scire Facias, for the condemnation of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Jackson, who intermarried with Susan Dalton, one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the *Western* Carolinian six weeks, that the said Robert Jackson appear at next term of our said court, and shew cause, if any he has, why the land descended to him as one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. shall not be condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

it'19 MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Germanton, June 22, 1824. Price adv. $2.

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county. Court of *Pleas* and Quarter Sessions, *June* term, 1824: Gabriel *Hanby vs.* The *Heirs* at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. Scire Facias, for the condemnation of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Jackson, who intermarried with Susan Dalton, one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the said Robert Jackson appear at the next term of our said court, on the second Monday in September next, and shew cause, if any he has, why the land descended to him as one of the heirs at law, shall not be condemned, and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

it'19 MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Germanton, June 22, 1824. Price adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

AT a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May session, 1824; Robert Black against William Hartt: original attachment, levied on 80 or 90 acres of land. It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly. 6it'18

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. M. C.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Session, May term, 1824; James Clark, *vs.* James D. Walker: Original attachment, levied in the hands of John M'Quay. It appearing to the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in August next, to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. M. C.

Price adv. $4. Omit'20

Declarations in Ejectment,

For sale at this Office.

Indictments

For assault and battery, for sale at this Office.